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at 170 Nassau street in the Borough of Mannattan, New York.

The Dismantling of the States. They who are no long tr young in

the sudden and novel definitions of the the proposed treaty does not say. It words "commerce" and "legulate" in subjects all tariff changes or new tariff the commercial clause of the Federal enactments in Santo Domingo, except Constitution. That which Senator Spoon ER described

as "dismantling" of the States is going perceptible yearning to starap marriage | whether this veto power is lodged solely and divorce with a commercial brand and bring them into the interstate machinery

The descent and transfer of land may come next. There is indication that regulation of

the money which can be expended in tervene for the preservation of domestic the States by party organizations, when order in Santo Domingo; that is, to pothe choice of Presidential electors is lice Santo Domingo with our troops and going on, is to be taken in hand by Congress

Possibly before long will be developed in Washington projects to regu-Senators in Congress.

and confer on Congress the exclusive right to give franchises to conduct any interstate business has already been commended by the Federal Executive; tax a franchise conferred by Congress.

There is editying reading on that vast toric to be found in the Pacific railway cases which are in the first pages of the 127th volume of the United States Reeledding when they cannot tax corporate in our Constitution.

An Extraordinary Situation.

posed treaty with Santo Domingo had been put into force in advance of its McKINLEY have proceeded to proclaim ratification.

tained an answer to this question in the form of a cable despatch from Santo the proposed convention had failed of Domingo City, announcing that on Feb. 1 "representatives of the United States | might President Roosevert have protook control of the custom house receipts, | ceeded at once to carry out in Panama in accordance with the terms of the the provisions of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla protocol signed here on Jan. 20." This treaty as soon as the document had been "signed protocol" is the document which we have published in full. It has been previously described in an official statement issued by the Administration completed treaty.

Doctrine is wise and necessary.

that "all treaties made, or which shall be | menclature. made, under the authority of the United

which has not passed the two houses of is in actual operation.

ministration and of President Morales | postponed the submission of a treaty to | with the matter of rank and pay-a sub-

upon the "American Government" not only the supervision and practical management of the finances of another country, but also the ascertainment and adjustment of that other country's obligations, both foreign and domestic. It commits the "American Government" tegrify of Santo Domingo, at the cost of war with any nation attempting to violate the same. It vests in the "Ameri-Fublished by The Sun Printing and Publishing can Government" the appointment of collectors and other custom house employees in Santo Domingo. Whether these collectors are to be appointed by has been plainly and impartially exthe American Executive subject to conpublic affairs are in peril of dizziness by firmation by the United States Senate, in the single case of export duties, to the veto of the "American Government;" in the American Executive or conjointly in the American President and the "American Government," at the reshops, if the phrase means anything whatsoever.

There is no doubt of the President's Legislatures who may vote for State portentous as the proposed compact may seem. There is no doubt of the Legislation to take from the States President's power to execute the provisions of such a treaty, after the interand that, too, in the face of a decision | Senate. There is just as little doubt of by the Supreme Court that no State can the President's absolute constitutional inability and incompetency to lift a single finger in the way of practical execution of the treaty's provisions, until it has been made the supreme law of the land in the price which cattle men get for theirs, made that power to exist in the Senate, and perts. Some of the States may find hard by the process of ratification prescribed their beef on the hoof and the price of

As well might President McKINLEY have attempted to put into actual operation the terms of the first Hay-Paunceto the Senate. As well might Mr. merce Commission." treaty in defiance of the Senate's coordinate part in treaty legislation, after signed, without seeking the advice and pation.

The text of the Dillingham-Sanchez more than a "memorandum of a pro- agreement," signed on Jan. 20 at Santo INGSTON SEAMAN, fresh from a brief posed agreement " Yet, according to Domingo City and officially promulgated the information from Santo Domingo, its by the Dominican Republic in the Gaceta provisions are actually in effect, pre- of the following day, indicates very the St. Louis world's fair, that less than cisely as if it were a constitutionally surely that there was no thought at 1 per cent. of Japan's diseased soldiers Let us try to analyze the extraordinary | the consent of the United States Senate, | sick cases of our army in the Spanish s'tuation thus created by Mr. Roose- The usual clause making the contract war had been fatal. VELT'S Administration. Let the be contingent upon ratification by the the English army in the Boer war had done in a spirit of absolute fairness to competent authorities and the due ex- sui ered as severely as ours in the short the President, with the unqualified as- change of such ratifications is conspicu- struggle with Spain. He also declared sumpt on that his motives are wholly ously absent from its usual place in that military students, quoting no less patriotio-even with the further assump- treaties. The date fixed for the begin- an authority than NAPOLEON, had said tion that the proposed new departure ning of actual operations under the in American policy under the Monroe | treaty was Feb. 1, only eleven days away | from the date of signature. It appears fact that Japan's wonderful saving of Treaty making is legislation. It is a that the agents of the President in Santo the lives of her men might mean final legislative and not an executive func- Domingo either were ignorant of the victory for her cause. The loss of sevtion. A treaty when concluded becomes fact that it was in sooth a treaty they enty sick soldiers in other armies to only part of the laws of the United States. were negotiating or hoped to conceal The Constitution declares in one place | that fact by filmsy subterfuges of no-

We have given the President due credit States, shall be the supreme law of the for his manly if tardy recognition of the initial error. As soon as his attention The authority of the United States | was called to the omission of the indiswhich is competent to enact supreme pensable proceeding at Washington law in the form of treatics is rigidly de- there was reported as coming from the fined in another part of the Constitution. | Department of State the frank announce- | which it was necessary to send 5.609 back | For the making of treaties the legislative ment that the Senate would not be g- to Japan. Of those sent home just forty authority consists of the President and nored; a treaty in regular form would be | died, considerably less than 1 per cent. two-thirds of the Fenators present when prepared and submitted for ratification the treaty is voted upon. Sometimes according to the constitutional requirethe solvice and consent of the Senate ment. This has not yet been done, of typhoid and 342 of dysentery in OKU's has been as led by the President in ad- although we doubt not that the advice army. The lamentable showing made Luc, to the value of 40,000 francs; but the vance of the negotiation of a treaty. and consent of the Senate will now be by our own army in typhoid alone in officer making the payment asked for the Oftener the Senate has performed its asked. The amazing feature of the busi- the Spanish war lends an emphasis to part of the joint legislation after the pro- ness is the report from Santo Domingo posed treaty has been negotiated and | yesterday that on Wednesday, Feb. 1, signed by the negotiators. But in either the date fixed by the Dillingham-Sanchez case the concurrence of the Senate by a "agreement" for its various provisions the Japanese have been implicit obeditwo-thirds vote is indispensable. The to take effect, that thing occurred. We ence to the laws of scientific sanitation Executive can no more make a treaty | have independent information indicating | and the use of a ration that does not without the advice and consent of the that in Santo Domingo it is generally Senate than he can enact by his individ- understood that the proposed contract ual edict a law of domestic application of Jan. 20 is already valid and at present

These are elementary and fundamental in Mr. ROOSEVELT's mind as to his sworn medical men have shown the world how principles which ought to be plain as duty under the Constitution? Is it pos- to keep fighting men at the front and not daylight to everybody. If it were other- sible that while intending in good faith in the hospitals. wise-if it should ever come to be other- to submit the agreement for ratification wise-the republican form of govern- by and by, he believes that because the Wells were tested, infection guarded ment which has blessed this nation for advice and consent of the Senate may be against, regular bathing, frequent hair more than a century would cease to sought either before or after the nego- cutting, and even paring of the nails were exist; and irresponsible autocracy like tiation of a treaty, he is within the law required. The food put in the stomachs that of Russia would be the hideous in putting this treaty into operation pending its ratification?

What has occurred in Santo Domingo? If such is his belief, a more dangerous A treaty which is a treaty not the less | mistake never took possession of an of equal runk with the fighting branch. because it is styled an agreement-a Executive's mind. It is after negotiatreaty of vast import in itself and of far- tion, not after execution and enforcereaching significance as a precedent- ment that the concurrence of two-thirds a bill presented by Surgeon-General has been negotiated and signed in the of the Senate must be obtained. Never medical branch of our army. That name of the "American Government" by in the history of the United States, so measure purposes to increase the medirepresentatives of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Ad- far as we are aware, has a President | cal force to some extent, deale chiefly

of the Dominican Republic. Some of the Senate until after the provisions of ject dear to military men-and provides its provisions are startling. It devolves | the treaty were in practical operation.

What does Secretary HAY, skilled in the traditions of diplomacy and impregnated in every brain cell and nerve ganglion with the spirit of American institutions, think of the situation as it exists to-day?

What does the Senate, jealous of its to the maintenance of the territorial in- powers and constitutional prerogatives and ever vigilantly on guard against Executive encroachments, think of this extraordinary proceeding in Santo Domingo?

What does President ROOSEVELT himself think of it, now that its full meaning hibited to his patriotic intelligence?

Beef Prices. The Supreme Court has found and de clared that the business methods employed by the so-called Beef Trust conexercise of their unlawful proceedings.

the American Congress. And it pledges are not in themselves the object and pur- of the Japanese. pose of legal processes. So far as the quest of the Dominican Republic, to in- public is concerned there is a further consideration, and that which has been done is of little or no practical value The crux of the matter is really in the question whether the cattle men will get more money for their beef, and in the even more important question late the elections of members of State power to negotiate such a treaty as this, whether the consumers of meat will get Hon. James M. Robinson, Democrat, more beef for their money. If no financial benefit accrues to these two groups, the mere establi-hment of a point of law terest for students of the law. It may national contract has been ratified by the be interesting to know that a certain concurrence of a two-thirds vote in the disease is the result of the work of certain bacteria, and that a certain drug or chemical will destroy those bacteria. But if the epidemic persists without modification or diminution, the public is little benefited by the knowledge.

The test of the Beef Trust decision is beef on the block in the meat market. exercise of its unholy devices. A remedy We asked yesterday whether the pro- fote treaty without submitting the treaty of the powers of the Interstate Com-

In the meantime there seems to be and execute that same Hay-Pauncefote | no danger that anybody will be sent to jail, any more than in the case of the a bill which it does not want to be der conviction.

ease.

The report of the Chief Surgeon of Gen. OKU not only confirms the earlier reports of the marvellous efficiency of the medical department of Japan's army, sponsibly; the Senate responsibly. consent of the Senate, and leaving that but indicates a plain duty as to the rebody in ignorance of his executive usur- organization of the medical branch of all modern armies, especially our own.

In September last Major Louis Livvisit to the military hospitals in Japan, made the surprising statement, before the congress of military surgeons at first of seeking the advice and asking had died, while fully 70 per cent, of the

Major SEAMAN also pointed out that that disease was a greater foe than bullets in war, and that "an army fights on one in Japan's presented a situation that was little short of astounding and suggested the need of instant improvement

in our own service. Gen. Oku's chief surgeon more than confirms the accuracy of Major SEA-MAN's investigations. From the landing of Oku's army in Manchuria on May 6 last up to Dec. 1 there had been only forty deaths from disease. There had been 24,642 cases of sickness treated, of More than 18,500 cases recovered on the field, and the men were ready for service in a short time. There were only 133 cases this wonderful achievement of the Japanese that suggests immediate emulation

of their methods. The chief factors in the success of breed intestinal troubles. Military men in other armies than the Japanese afservice. "Sawbones" is relegated to an inferior place. The fighting man is the Can it be that there is still confusion unit on which they depend, and Japan's

Every precaution that science knows was used by the Japanese against disease. of her men was nutritious and not irritating and was varied according to climatic conditions. The medical branch of the army at all times has been regarded as

These facts are especially pertinent because Congress is about to pass upon

noadequate plan for securing satisfactory service of volunteer surgeons, some of whom have done the best work on the battlefield in the emergency of war. is that the matter has now become so And, of still greater importance, it makes

no provision for the improvement of real meaning or have any clear appreciation sanitation in the field. There is also no provision for the improvement of the army ration. The proposed law is simply a weak, compromise measure, inspired by the the progress must of necessity he so largely

belief that it is best to get a little advance rather than to ask for imperative | to make progress should be tentative and reforms, the need of which, in view of Japan's record, cannot be questioned. Our army ration has remained practically unchanged for years, whether for service in the tropics or in the Arctic and despite the knowledge that it has caused needless illness. Army conservatism all too jealously guards against radical changes.

cautious.

No improvement of army methods can be too good for the American army. If it is possible to keep down the death stitute a violation of the laws of the land. rate by illness in a fighting army to less That being the case, it is desirable that | than 1 per cent. the American soldier on with incredible velocity. There is a although the instrument fails to state the fact be established, and that the must receive that benefit. Our soldiers offenders be restrained from any further | should die, if die they must, on the firing | the House of Representatives on a wild line and not in hospitals. The country But the establishment of facts of law, will not be satisfied until we have in our which does not exist. Seeing in the maand even the punishment of offenders, army a medical efficiency equal to that

House Comedy.

The conferees of the House had yielded to the conferees of the Senate as to cerunless certain results are obtained. tain items of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The House jealousy of the Senate was awakened in the discussion of the conference report, and was uttered by the of the Twelfth Indiana district:

"Why is it that we hear so much of the great power o the Senate! Why is it that when some one presents only a certain amount of in- thinks that the House sentiment is against some proposition of legislation that they go to the Senate and invoke that body to assist there? It is because the House conferces have legislated for years against the interests of the House as a body, usurped its province, and lessened its power and dignity. and have taken the power out of our hands by secular parliamentary procedure under the rules and have thrown it against us and the interests and the dignity of this body. Our inattention to fidelity of conferees, their usurpation of powers not justly these powers are confirmed in conference."

This is a shallow diagnosis. If the If these remain unchanged the trust House of Representatives suffers in might as well have been left free in the power, in influence, in public respect, as compared with the Senate, the cause might then be sought in an "extension lies not in the weakness of the House conferees, but in the weakness, good nature, demagogism or insincerity of a majority of its members.

It is no new habit of the House to pass railroads, which have equally been un- a law. It depends upon the Senate to slay the House bill. Thus the Senate becomes, in some sort, a court of review ratification in its original form. As well Japan's Military Triumph Over Dis- and error. It corrects the often conscious and deliberate mistakes of the House. It carries out the real intention the Japanese forces in the field under of the House by putting on the shelf this and that House measure.

In these cases the House acts irre-Mr. ROBINSON and every other mem-

ber knows this old humbug of driving a bill through the House because "the Senate will kill it."

The University having accepted the endowment of the "Chair of Embryology," the great philanthropist considered with herself the constitution of the Faculty. All the most eminent obstetricians in the country were passed in thoughtful review and by a veritable Hall of Fame, or my name is not RESTELL," said the Benefactress of Mankind | men here who cannot believe anything e

its belly," and he called attention to the | \$ 3 3 0,000. For 1904 they appear as \$159,-

anese fleet in August last. The Askold was very slightly damaged, and could have been put in good condition in twenty-four hours but the officers and crew did not want to put to sea again, having no desire to take any further part in the war. The Diana was pierced by one shot only and lost one junior officer, and after coaling could have left for the Mediterranean without difficulty, but her officers and men also refused to go further, preferring to leave their ship in a neutral port. On arriving in the Bay of Along coal was furn I shed to the Diana by the manager of the Hongay mines, M. account to be made out for 60,000; which was done, as if merely in the ordinary way of business.

Cause of Jackson's Duel With Col. Avery.

From Harper's Weekly.
It was Jackson's habit to carry in his saddlebags when he attended court a copy of Hacon's "Abridy-ment," and to make frequent appeals to it in his cases. This precious book was always carefully done up in coarse brown paper, and the unwrap ping of the volume was a very solemn function as performed by Jackson, who was then only 21 years fect to despise the medical branch of the old. Avery, during the trial which preceded the duel, procured a piece of bacon the size of the book, and while Jackson was addressing the court he silpped out the volume from its wrapping and substituted the bit of pork. At length Jackson had occasion to appeal to Lord Bacon. While still talk-ing he raised the bearskin flap of his saddlebags. drew out the brown paper package, carefully un-tied the string, unfolded the paper with decorous gravity, and then, without looking at what he held n his hand, exclaimed, triumphantly, "We will now see what Bacon says!" What wonder that the fiery young lawyer blazed with anger while the court room rang with laughter at his expensel

Virginia Justice's Announcement From the Richmond Times-Dispatch. Justice John formally announced from the bench on yesterday that he would not attend the much

Circulation of the Bible. From the Christian Intelligencer The American Bible Society last year sent forth nearly 2,000,000 Scriptures. Modern View.

Johnny-Pa, what is bell? Pa-The vermiform appendix of theology. Many doctors remove it entirely.

Thermometer Talk. Preesing-What a foss folks make over Zero. Temperate-1 cs; and he's such a cipher at home.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S "MUST."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Notwithstanding ing the Cur. is Philippine Bill. various assertions of Congressional una nimity on the railway rate question, the fact tangled and involved that few know the of the results of the proposed legislation About the wisest comment that has yet been made upon the matter is the counsel given at Philadelphia on Jan. 30, when the President said: "In entering a field where experimental it is essential that the effort

An exuberant element in Congress and outside it evidently regards the regulation of railway rates by a Federal commission as a sort of Pool of Bethesda into which the for the benefit of the people of those islands, nation may step and be healed of all its commercial diseases. A close examination, however, makes it evident that the angel or some one else, bas "troubled the water" tariff against the introduction of the so vigorously that it is quite impossible to see the bottom. A plunge in it would cer-Alaska, or the Hawaiian Islands, or Porto Rico, or, indeed, of New Mexico and Arizona." tainly soil the plunger, and might easily

leave him badly stuck in the mire. Mr. Roosevelt's message proposed the suppression of recognized evils, and the country, railways and all, is behind him on that proposition. But somebody has started hunt for some violent remedy for an evil chinery proposed for the cure of this nonexistent evil a possibility of securing lower rates on the transportation of their merchandise, thousands of shippers are besieging their Congressmen to create the machinery. The hope of personal gain arrays itself in the garb of public interest and clamors for a system which will enable

actually injured by excessive rates were allowed a voice, their feeble piping would be quite inaudible. The noise comes not from those who are really hurt, but from those who hope to gain at the expense of others. The progenitor of the measure has now said. "There must be no hurry." He does not say "should," but "must." Those Representatives who think they are following Mr. Roosevelt in their effort to rush a bill for Federal supervision and control of rates through the House should hearken to this 'must" which is sounded from behind them. A few months of careful consideration may well be devoted to so far reaching a measure. The present rates will not ruin the country before next December, and by that time our overeager Representatives may see what was really called for in the Presidential message and realize the difference between the correction of evils by lawful methods and the creation of cumbersome machinery of doubtful constitutionality for the mere purpose of reducing rates about which few have ever

made complaint. It will be much better and safer to let Bethesda settle a bit before taking a plunge in it. Happily for the country, the Senate is less eager for immersion in that particular pool than is the House.

ONE CAUSE OF CRIME.

New York's Gyererowded Labor Market -Iffer's to Relieve the Situation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir. It should not be overlooked that the police force of New York city is at present contending with unusual if not altogether unprecedented con-Superintendent Yorke of the Municipal Lodging House recently stated that there were 40 per cent, more idle men in this city than at the same time last year. Our experience confirms this. Indeed, so far as we are able to judge, there have never been so many men idle in the city at one time.

Every morning at 1 o'clock we give a breakfast to 1,000 homeless men. In our "bread line" there is an appalling proportion of decent men, who are not drunkards or idle loafers, come to the city expecting to find work here. It is because of the city's prosperity and wealth that the present conditions have

arisen. The news of its huge undertakings, its subway, bridges, tunnels, mammoth office elimination a list was reached. "Why, it's buildings, theatres, hotels and parks has gone a veritable Hall of Fame, or my name is not around the world, and attracted shouls of

RESTELL." said the Benefactress of Mankind as she transmitted the document to the President of the fortunate Seat of Learning.

Our sales to our southern neighbors repeat the experience of the preceding year, and show a wholesome increase. In 1902 our exports to Mexico, Central America, South America and the West Indies reached a total of \$127,000,000. In 1903 they rose to \$3 3 30,000. For 1904 they appear as \$159,700,000. These are all for calendar years. Ten years ago they were about \$30,000,000.

The record of our trade relations with the nations of the western hemisphere shows one thing very clearly: There is trade there, and the United States can have it by going after it.

Some extraordinary accounts have been received in Paris from Tonquin about the Russian ships that escaped from the Japanese fleet in August last. The Askold was

School Version of "The Star Spangled Banner." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Very few New Yorkers are aware that our national anthem. "Th Star Spangled Banner." Is emasculated in recent editions of school readers in use in some of the public and the parochial schools of this city. third stanza, "And where is that band who so vauntingly swore," &c., is omitted. In a reader entitled a "History Reader for Elementary Schools," edited by L. L. W. Wilson and published by th Macmillan Company, the emasculated versitie national anthem appears at page 394. are no asterisks to indicate that the version is in mplete. This reader is in use in Grammar S

In the Fourth Reader of the "Columbus Series." edited by W. T. Vylmen, Ph. D., and published by Sonwartz, Elrwan & Lyman, 42 Barclay street, New York, the emasculated version of "The Star Spangled Banner" appears at page 387. Asterisks Indicate that this version is incomplete. The book of the Columbus Series are in use in St. Joseph' Parochial School, Washington place and Sixth

It is certainly more than a coincidence that in several of the "blood is thicker than water" speeches which came into vogue soon after the outbreak of the Spanish American War the climina-tion of the third verse of the national anthem has been frequently advocated by some of our prom-inent "cousins" who had no regard for the pro-prieties. The American diners considered it un-necessary to rebuke the ardent Britons as the suggestions were attributed to the inspiration of good

ences dare meddle with the education of A collidren. Any acquiescence in this impudent inter meddling will surely lead to further encroach ments. If the American public be not vigi Sir Edward Clarke's ridiculous designation for our country—the designation "Usona"—will soon be incorporated, if indeed, it is not already incorporated in the new editions of our school maps and school readers. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

Life Preserving Benches TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Slocus

trial reminds me of an idea which suggested itself directly after the disaster. It will be remembered that many victims jumped overboard, grasping camp chairs. The chairs would not sur and they sank. Now, why cannot river steamboats be equipped with long benches having life pre-servers attached, which, on being thrown over board, would float and support whoever might hold on to them? ALBANT, Feb. 2.

Lodere at Zero.

The poet was telling how the waters name down "Fine," cried the critics; "but can you describe how they freeze in the pipes?" Fearing the adjectives would not look well print, he was obliged to forego the effort

MR. TAFT TO CHAIRMAN PAYNE. The War Secretary's Ressons for Favor-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 -Under date of Jan. 31, Secretary Taft submitted to Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee an extensive summary of "the reesons why n the Judgment of this Department the bill introduced by Mr. Curtis, H. R. 17752, should pass." The communication is too long for presentation here in full. Its main argu-ment is identical with that which has already appeared in THE SUN, and the statistics oted corroborate the figures already given The following extracts from the letter suffi-

ciently indicate its tone: "Whatever ultimately will be done with the Philippine Islands, they are necessarily for the next generation to be a part of the United States, and the people of the United States are trustees in holding the Philippine Islands and are under a sacred obligation to treat the people of the islands as their wards. With this relation between the United States and the islands there is no more reason for a ucts of the islands into the United States than there is for a tariff on the products of

than there is for a tariff on the products of Alaska, or the Hawaiian Islands, or Porto Rico, or, indeed, of New Mexico and Arizona."

"The Congress of the United States has enacted a law by which after the 1st of July, 1998, all merchandise from the Philippine Islands carried to the United States directly or indirectly must come in American bottoms. Unless Congress by its law shall make the markets in the United States peculiarly profitable, and shall take down all tarif obstruction to the passage of merchandise from the Philippines to the United States, this law is a most unjust law. It cannot be assumed that Congress in treating the Philippine Islands for purposes of the patronage of American ships as part of the United States, and thus imposing a burden on the commerce of the Philippine Islands, will now deny the corresponding and necessary benefit of free commercial relations."

"The House once passed a bill reducing the tariff on susar and tobacco of the Philippines to 25 per cent. The bill passed without great opposition. There was no particular opposition because a consultation over the statistics showed that there need not be any It was only after the opposition, which we have now seen has been nursed by paid professional agents, hai circulated unfounded statements among the trade, that many persons not familiar with the facts were misled to enter a protest. The minute that these statements are carefully examined the portentous prophecies of enormous stimulated production of sugar and tobacco in the Philippine Islands and an obstruction of the tobacco and sugar interests in the United States are seen to be only the product of timorous imaginations and to rest on up credible evidence whatever. * Whitespect to these claims it is first to be observed that no one not even an editor of the tobacco and sugar journals (and I cannot state the matter any more emphatically) claims that the present production of the opponents of the bill is that if this cost of laying down sugar in New York was 3.15 cents, or abo claimants to transfer money from other pockets to their own. If only those who are

the face of it."
The opponents of the bill say that there
fifty millions of acres in the Philippinea
iliable for sugar planting that will at once
turned into sugar land, with modern manery, and that it will produce five tons
acre. This is 'moonshine'.

be turned into sugar land, with modern machinery, and that it will produce five tons an acre. This is 'moonshine'."

"The truth is that hemp, copra and even rice are much more profitable crops and involve very much less outlay than sugar, even with the proposed improvement under the present bill. Hemp forms 65 per cent, of the exports of the islands, and copra next. It is the height of absurdity to suppose that even free trade in sugar with the United States would mean more than a merely gradual growth in sugar land and sugar production in the Philippines."

"There is very little hope of great expansion by increase of price because of lack of libbor. The prophecy that coolle labor will be introduced from China is wholly unfounded. The policy of exclusion of the Chinese from the Philippines is the policy of the United States Government, of the Philippine Government and, most important of all, of the Philippine people."

"I hope moreover, that the committee will not be led to hesitute to vote right on this

Philippine people."

"I hope, moreover, that the committee will not be led to heatitite to vote right on this bill and on the showing made here because of a fear or belief that it may not pass the House or the Senate for shortness of time. I plead for justice for the Philippines before this, the leading committee of the House of Representatives, and ask a decision on the merits of this bill without regard to the future hate of this particular bill, because your just judgment will be of the greatest weight in every one of the future discussions of the issues presented to which I propose, as long as through official channels I may properly do so, to invite the continued attention of Congress."

PETE BRINK'S DANCE. Incident of Rural Life Half a Century Ago.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of the principal men of this region fifty years ago was Pete Brink, who frequently enterined his neighbors by giving dances, breakdowns "as he called them. Pete fiddled and furnished the music and "called off" The spring of 1857 was made memorable by a great snowstorm, which set in on April 14 and continued with brief let-ups for a week.

It and continued with brief let-ups for a week. The ground was covered throughout the upper Susquehanna country with an average depth of four feet of snow. Forage for stock became very scuree. Hay was sold at \$40 at on and rye straw at two chilliness a bundle. It was a difficult matter to set either of these necessaries, even at such prices.

After the highways had been made passable, old Pete hit upon a happy way of getting a supply of forage for his stock. He announced that he would give one of his popular entertainments and that each man who attended should bring a bundle of straw instead of paying the usual fee of two shillings.

when the night of the dance came around When the night of the dance came around Pete had thoroughly rosined the bow and was vigorously scraping away when the first comer knocked at the door, a bundle of straw under one arm and a "gal" on the other. He showed his bundle, saying, "Here, Pete, is your straw." Pete had built a large pen of fence rails to receive the straw. As each male guest produced his bundle at the door Pete shouted "All right, but it in the pen."

Pete was doing his best, having in thought the big stock of straw that would greet his eyes in the morning. His calls of "Lemonade all" and "sassafras across the floor" were prompt and vicorous. The night wore away. So did two gallons of whiskey and one guart of molasses. After the last dancer had gone, Pete went out to his straw pen. There he saw only one bundle of straw.

After the first comer each succeeding guest had taken the same bundle and presented it at the door. Verily, the fig was up.

ONEONTA, Feb. 1.

AMERICANS. Essay on the Difference Between Hyphenated and Straight Citizens.

TO THE MOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: President Roosevelt keeps bragging that he's a Dutchman, Will THE SUN be good enough to tell its readers just how much Dutch blood is left in him? I'll bet six bits, without knowing much of anything about it, the he's four parts British to one of Dutch,
It seems to me that the English, the Scotch, the
Welsh and the Scotch-Irish are the only peoples who ever become Americans and nothing else. A Moriarty or a Mulchhy is an Irishman even to the third and fourth generations: Guggenheimer and Pretzelbach stay Germans: Popin and Condé never forget that they are French; and so it goes on down the line of Railans. Behemlans, Hungarians, &c. They hang to the hyphen with a grip that even their undoubted loyalty to this country, their willingness to die for its flag, cannot loosen.

I don't decry them. I'm giad they're here. We need them in our business. They've added to our wealth to our power, to our civilization, and thetr children and children's children will continue to do so, but they are never quite content to call them-selves just Americans. To my mind the best evi-dence that we are more akin as a nation to England than to any other nation is that the calldran of the ther races feel their difference from the mass of the copie of the country.

Even the son of an Englishman would never think of calling himself an Englishman if he were bern in this country. Enemies of England may assert he would show good taste. So be it. I hold no bile? for Albion; but I ask again why should the President, of stock possibly five or six generations in this country, palaver about being a Dutchman! Had his name been Brown of Robinson, would be boast of being an Englishman? PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 27.

! The Sun can give a chance to me to show how things appear to be I will say that as far as I can see The voice is the voice of Austen G... But the hand is the hand of Benjamin B

CITY HALL WALLS SAG.

Subway Perhaps to Blame-Sewer Tunnel Work Stopped.

It was discovered yesterday that the southern wall of the west wing of the City Hall had begun to sag, and Borough President Ahearn stopped the tunnelling under the building, which has been going on for the purpose of removing the cesspools and putting in a large sewer pipe. That the outer walls on two sides of the Broadway wing had settled was apparent from the fissures which are found in the wooden panelling of the large reception room. In some places the cracks were an inch wide, while there was a decided slant in some parts of the floor toward the walls. On the outside of the building are many cracks between the layers of stone, although only a few weeks ago the masonry was pointed.

Mr. Ahearn will employ several engineers to look over the building, and upon their report will decide what action to take.

In the opinion of the contractors at work renovating the City Hall, the settling of the walls has been caused by the subway excavations. The City Hall loop of the subway runs almost directly underneath the west wing. Chief Engineer Lewis of the Board of Estimate said yesterday that he thought that the subway was responsible The sewer tunnel was begun at the east end of the building and has only reached

the centre of the structure. The weakened walls will have to be underpinned, and it was estimated yes terday that this work would cost about \$15,000.

WAGGAMAN SALE TOTAL \$341,544. Yesterday's Concluding Session \$6.720

-Beautiful Things Were Cheap. The sale of the art collection of Thomas E. Waggamen of Washington, bankrupt. who pledged his collection as a part of the security for his bond as treasurer of the Catholic University at the capital, came to an end at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. The offerings of the concluding session were Japanese porcelains and potteries, with some of the furnishings of Mr. Waggaman's resi-

dence. They realized \$6,720. A lesson that the possimists may read from the prices brought by the Japanese objects of the collection is that people will not, as yet, pay much for beautiful objects unless they have the stamp of approval and popularity which the support of collectors generally is wont to give them.

Indeed, one artist of considerable observation declared that, aside from the artists and collectors who taught the general public what was desirable, the people do not know what is beautiful; they want to be told; and they buy for the adornment of their houses not the objects of beauty which they recognize as such, but those which they have come to believe are beautiful because of the importance attached to them by collectors and the attached to them by collectors and the praise bestowed upon them by collectors'

The contrast in the prices paid for the pointings and the Chinese porcelains in the Waggaman collection and these paid for Japanese objects certainly afford sup

the Japanese objects certainly afford sup-port for these dicta.

Bunkio Matsuke bought an Imarl vase yesterday for \$60, a jar of Minato faience of the eighteenth century sold for \$20; a figure of Kwanon, from a Japanese temple, for \$95; a Japanese fountain in bronze for \$500, a bust of Washington in Carrara marble for \$230, and a Swiss arbaletta of the sixteenth century for \$120.

The total precipts of the sale were \$341,546 The total receipts of the sale were \$341,544

ROBERT HUNTER EXPLAINS That 70,000 Children Go to School Underfed, Not Starving.

The Salvation Army relief stations for hungry school children didn't feed anything like 70,000 yesterday, the number of children who, according to Robert Hunter, go to school breakfastless. They did furnish breakfast to about 600. The number has increased a little every day, and the army officers believe that as time goes on more and more children will avail thembreakfast consisted of rolls and oatmeal and later rolls and cocoa may be tried.

The station at 98 Cherry street was by far the best patronized. Only an hour or

far the best patronized. Only an hour or so after the children had been fed nearly 200 men got coffee and rolls in the same building. Col. Cox. chief of the literary bureau, said yesterday that it didn't make much difference how many children showed up at the relief stations.

"If there are only 700," he said, "we are justified in opening the stations, and we are glad that there are no more hungry children. If there are 7000 or 70000 we will If there are 7,000, or 70,000, we will children.

Mr. Hunter said vesterday that so many

people had been aroused by his figures that he felt obliged to make this statement:

that he felt obliged to make this statement:

There is no means of knowing how many hungry or breakfastless children go to school daily in the city of New York. Neither the teachers nor the charities can rive us any idea as to the number, but any one familiar with the distress in this city will not question that this large number of children are underfed and under nourished. It may be that they have coffee and bread in the merning, or that they spend a penny for food at some stand about the school, but they are nevertheless children who are suffering from lack of proper nourishment and are unable, in censequence, to attrin the best results physically or mentally. That any one of these 70,000 children may arrive at school in the morning hungry is true, but it is also, for tunately exceptional. My statement mean to include the larger problem of underfecting, and it was in the course of this discussion that the erroneous impression areas as to remarks and statements which I had made. It is hoped that the School Board will investigate the whole question of underfeeding, and that it will perhaps, as man of the foreign cities have done, make some provision for cealing with the evry beginning of their lives, and when the underfeeding is chronic it means that they will probable not be able to develop into men or women who are sufficiently strong physically or mentally to overcome the obstacles which confront them, the greatest of which is the poverty in which they find themselves.

The estimate of 70,000 underfed school children, is, I believe, conservative.

The estimate of 70,000 underfe CRITICISES THE PRESIDENT

A. B. Stickney Arraigns Him for Accepting Free Transportation on Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- A scathing crit cism of President Roosevelt for his practice of riding free on railroads was uttered by A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western Railway, in an address before the Washington Economic Society tonight.

"Unless the American people have misjudged his character, if he realized that he was transgressing the law in accepting the courtesy of free transportation," said Mr. Stickney, "Theodore Roosevelt would have the virtue and the courage and the ability to set the example which shall a waken officialdom and all good citizens to a sense of the individual duty to obey this law. 'No one,' says Mr. Roosevelt, 'can too strongly insist upon the elementary fact that you cannot build the superstructure of public

virtue save on private virtues." The announced subject of the address was "The Defects of the Interstate Commerce Law." Mr. Stickney referred to violations Law." Mr. Stickney referred to violations of the law and was especially bitter in his denunciation of public officers who disre-gard certain features of the law. He deplored the fact that, although the star makes it a misdemeanor for any individ not an officer or employee company to use a p.ss, the provi District Attorneys,